

No. 4747 號七十四百七千四第 日十三月二十年申壬治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1873. 二拜禮 號八十二月正英 港香 [PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

Intimations.

THE undermentioned Banks w
L TO-MORROW and THUR
29th and 30th January 190
Hongkong, 25th January, 1907

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORP
J. McDONALD,
— *Manager, Hongkong*

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE
INDIA, LONDON AND CHINESE
E. ARTHUR,
— *Manager, Hongkong*

For the CHARTERED BANK OF IN
TRALIA AND CHINA.
M. W. ROYD,
— *Manager, Hongkong*

For the COMPAGNE D'ESCOMPTE
HONGKONG ET CHINE
A. PHILIPPE,
— *Acting Mgr.*

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

JAMES GRING,
Chief Manager
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

(ollars) per
 declared at
 denounce
 payable at
 CING COIN
 the United
 Declaration to

6d 157] JAS. CAMPBELL.
Acting Manager.

FOR SALE,
 A BAY Galloway Mare, about
 14 hands high, and quiet in Saddle
 Apply to
 I. ANK, CRAWFORD
 14d 173 Hongkong, 24th January
 FOR YOKOHAMA AND JAPAN
 THE Steamship
 "OTTAWA."
 Hutchinson, Master, will have en
 as above.
 For Freight and Passage, apply
 to the
 E. S.

KER, Secretary,
 1873.
 R. ENT

POW, AMOY, AND

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Punched, will have im
patch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply
DOUGLAS LAURENCE
at 175 Hongkong, 28th January
NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERS
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS

pany's Steamship

& Co.
 1873.
 N D
 and CHIL.
 NETS.
 Watered

EBOT POSTE FRA

ES, BOWS
CORSETS,
up Evening
styles.
RAL.
3
CE COM.
One Hundred
dared at the
holders add
ter the 20th

ce., at the various C
(Victoria, Kowloon,

RD & Co.,
General Agents,
for, 1873.
MACAO
LIMITED.
DEBS.
16 per cent.
declared at
the end of Febru-
ary, 1874.
THE HONG KONG
CORPORATION
next, the
requested to
any for War-
rents.
RD & Co.,
General Agents,
for, 1873.
MACAO
LIMITED.
DEBS.
16 per cent.
declared at
the end of Febru-
ary, 1874.
THE HONG KONG
CORPORATION
next, the
requested to
any for War-
rents.

with salary for the fir

in the Pub-
and FRIDAY,
any day
desired to
fore-extend
agency in
superior-
to require,
to the
Y, the 3rd
of Mr. JOHN
of February
Government
the 23rd
February,
hour.
on both days
at day, \$1; on
day may be
drawn up.
and sent in
copies be made
1873.
COMPANY,
LOBBES.

MARITIMES

[illegible]

8 cents for each four ounces of Book
Packets, or Packets of Patterns.
Registration Fee, 15 cents each Letter.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post Office,
Hongkong 10th June, 1872.

Extracts.

"FINCH" ON THE VOYAGE OF THE "CHALLENGER."

To a spruce-decked corvette, built of wood not of iron,
I am good under steam, and under sail;
No sheen of plate deck-weights my topides
curtain.
So I like a deck through a gale.
By my Lord's I'm about to be put in commission.
For a cruise of three years, it is four;
And for all I'm short-handled, I carry provision
Such as corvette never victualled before.
Mine's no cruise to train officers, boys, or blue-jackets;
Or Britannia's old flag to display;
To observe and report South American rackets,
Or enjoy life in Naples' blue bay;
To practise manoeuvres, or study steam-tactics,
To hunt down pirate-junk or slave-dhow;
The Challenger now aims at high discoveries,
And on different quests sets her prow!
Her task is to sound ocean, smooth banners or rough in,
To examine old Neptune's deep-sea bed;
Dredge up samples precise of his mistress's
"sullied" and "sullied" bed.
And the bolsters that pillow his head;
To study the dip and the dance of the needle;
To study the currents of ocean and air—
In a word, all her secrets from Nature's wheedle,
And the great freight of facts homeward bear.

And by way of a treat—when the Fauna and Flora
Of all lands and all seas I've run through,
And learnt if the Austral Antarctic Aurora
Our forest beauties outdo—
In the lake of Kerguelen, with nothing between us
But the thimble of clouds. O what fun!
I'm to hark and look on at the transit of Venus,
Across the broad blue of the sea;
For this I bear witness to my shipmates plighted
In Thompson and Nave and Mearns,
While from highest to lowest at all united,
To serve both alike volunteer.
Broadside guns have made room to ship
Latter-day science's new
Apparatus turns out ammunition,
From under-deck to ground-tier I'm a peripatetic
Polytechnic marine exhibition.
"Mighty fine!" says John Bull. "But pray,
how about cost?"
Cash soon makes decks and drains in the ocean.
Treasure-larks washed first; prayer, of course,
as last.

Till now we went to figures with Goshen,
When they found that the outfit for all this
provision;
To question the land and the sea,
Would be no more than keeping my hull in
commission,
With nothing show first; would be,
Said Lord, laughing, "To pay by results is
my plan."
For results here'll be nothing to pay,
Let the Challenger go, and I'll challenge the
man.

Be it Rylands himself, who'll gain say;
For, like myself, though he's not been to
college,
And a snail-like sort of a snail,
Has, at bottom, I'm sure, no objection to
knowledge.
So long as it don't cost a bob."

THE AUTHOR OF WAVELEY.
So early as 1822, rambling on foot with
Mrs. Hewitt in the Highlands, we came to
Aberfoyle, where the minister, Mr. Graham,
who had written sketches of the scenery of
Perthshire, accompanied us to spots in that
neighbourhood which are marked on the
map of Rob Roy. It was he who had first
turned the attention of Scott to the scenery
of Loch Katrine and the Trossachs. "Can
there be any doubt," we asked, "that Scott
is the author of Waverley?" "Could it
possibly be anybody else?" he replied. "If
the whole spirit and essence of the stories did
not show it, his visits here during the writing
of Rob Roy would have been decisive enough.
He came here, and inquired out all the tradi-
tional legends of Rob Roy. I accompanied
him upon Loch Ard, and at a particular
spot I saw his attention fixed; he observed
my notice, but desired his daughter to sing
something to divert him; but she felt anxious
that before long I should see that spot
described, and there, indeed, was Helen
Macgregor made to give her celebrated ballad-
fest."—From "Homes and Haunts of the
most eminent British Poets," by William
Howitt.

MRS. SIDDONS AND JOHN KEMBLE.
It was something to hear Kemble on his
sister's Mrs. Beverley; or to see Harness and
Dyce exultant in recollecting her Volun-
ta. The enchantment of the Mrs. Beverley her
"father would delightfully illustrate by imita-
tion of her manner of restraining her temperance
to her only friend. "You are
intemperate to-day, sir," when the quietly came
down the stage from a table at which she had
seemed to be occupying herself, laid her hand
softly on her husband's arm, and in a gentle
half-whisper, "No, not too busy; mistaken
perhaps; but—" not only stayed his temper,
but reminded him of obligations forgotten in the
heat of it. Up to where this tragic tem-
per began, our friends told us, there was
nothing but this composed domestic sweet-
ness, expressed even in the simplicity and
real arrangement of her dress, her cap with
the straw band, and her hair gathered up
underneath; but all changing when the pas-
sion did begin, one single disordered lock
escaping at the first outbreak, and in the
final madness, all of it streaming dishevelled
down her beautiful face. Kemble said the
secret of his belief that his sister had the
higher genius of the two; but he spoke with
the voice of "John's" Macbeth and parts of
his Othello; comparing his "Farewell the
tranquil mind" to the running down of a
clock, an image which he did not know
that Hazlitt had applied to the delivery of
"To-morrow and to-morrow."—From "The Life of Charles
Dickens," by John Forster.

MYSTERY'S INFLUENCE.
Persons sometimes feel remarkably well—
the appetite is vigorous, eating is a joy, diges-
tion vigorous, sleep sound, with an agreeable
of body and an exhilaration of spirits which
altogether throw a charm over everything, and
as pleased with everything, in an hour, a mar-
vellous change comes over the spirit of the
dream; the sunshine has gone, clouds
portend, darkness covers the face of the great
deep, and the whole man, body and soul,
wills away like a flower without water in
midsummer.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

WOMEN IN SIAM.

BY PUBLER WALKER.

"The Great Mother of War," a title most
suggestive of mother-in-law, is the rank
corresponding to our major-general among
the women soldiers of Siam. Her figure,
face, and expression, as represented in a
photograph, is by no means fearful to behold,
although, being dark and swarthy, it is not
at all pleasant to the eye. She is not, as
the face of Joan of Arc, who was also a "great
mother of war." If a little pleasant girl,
Lorraine could lead an army of six thousand
Lorraines to victory, and crown Charles VII.
King of France, why may not a woman of
to-day command a regiment of men or
women in Bangkok?

For a century of three years, it is four;
And for all I'm short-handled, I carry provision
Such as corvette never victualled before.
Mine's no cruise to train officers, boys, or blue-jackets;
Or Britannia's old flag to display;
To observe and report South American rackets,
Or enjoy life in Naples' blue bay;
To practise manoeuvres, or study steam-tactics,
To hunt down pirate-junk or slave-dhow;
The Challenger now aims at high discoveries,
And on different quests sets her prow!
Her task is to sound ocean, smooth banners or rough in,
To examine old Neptune's deep-sea bed;
Dredge up samples precise of his mistress's
"sullied" and "sullied" bed.
And the bolsters that pillow his head;
To study the dip and the dance of the needle;
To study the currents of ocean and air—
In a word, all her secrets from Nature's wheedle,
And the great freight of facts homeward bear.

And by way of a treat—when the Fauna and Flora
Of all lands and all seas I've run through,
And learnt if the Austral Antarctic Aurora
Our forest beauties outdo—
In the lake of Kerguelen, with nothing between us
But the thimble of clouds. O what fun!
I'm to hark and look on at the transit of Venus,
Across the broad blue of the sea;
For this I bear witness to my shipmates plighted
In Thompson and Nave and Mearns,
While from highest to lowest at all united,
To serve both alike volunteer.
Broadside guns have made room to ship
Latter-day science's new
Apparatus turns out ammunition,
From under-deck to ground-tier I'm a peripatetic
Polytechnic marine exhibition.
"Mighty fine!" says John Bull. "But pray,
how about cost?"
Cash soon makes decks and drains in the ocean.
Treasure-larks washed first; prayer, of course,
as last.

Till now we went to figures with Goshen,
When they found that the outfit for all this
provision;
To question the land and the sea,
Would be no more than keeping my hull in
commission,
With nothing show first; would be,
Said Lord, laughing, "To pay by results is
my plan."
For results here'll be nothing to pay,
Let the Challenger go, and I'll challenge the
man.

Be it Rylands himself, who'll gain say;
For, like myself, though he's not been to
college,
And a snail-like sort of a snail,
Has, at bottom, I'm sure, no objection to
knowledge.
So long as it don't cost a bob."

THE AUTHOR OF WAVELEY.
So early as 1822, rambling on foot with
Mrs. Hewitt in the Highlands, we came to
Aberfoyle, where the minister, Mr. Graham,
who had written sketches of the scenery of
Perthshire, accompanied us to spots in that
neighbourhood which are marked on the
map of Rob Roy. It was he who had first
turned the attention of Scott to the scenery
of Loch Katrine and the Trossachs. "Can
there be any doubt," we asked, "that Scott
is the author of Waverley?" "Could it
possibly be anybody else?" he replied. "If
the whole spirit and essence of the stories did
not show it, his visits here during the writing
of Rob Roy would have been decisive enough.
He came here, and inquired out all the tradi-
tional legends of Rob Roy. I accompanied
him upon Loch Ard, and at a particular
spot I saw his attention fixed; he observed
my notice, but desired his daughter to sing
something to divert him; but she felt anxious
that before long I should see that spot
described, and there, indeed, was Helen
Macgregor made to give her celebrated ballad-
fest."—From "Homes and Haunts of the
most eminent British Poets," by William
Howitt.

MRS. SIDDONS AND JOHN KEMBLE.
It was something to hear Kemble on his
sister's Mrs. Beverley; or to see Harness and
Dyce exultant in recollecting her Volun-
ta. The enchantment of the Mrs. Beverley her
"father would delightfully illustrate by imita-
tion of her manner of restraining her temperance
to her only friend. "You are
intemperate to-day, sir," when the quietly came
down the stage from a table at which she had
seemed to be occupying herself, laid her hand
softly on her husband's arm, and in a gentle
half-whisper, "No, not too busy; mistaken
perhaps; but—" not only stayed his temper,
but reminded him of obligations forgotten in the
heat of it. Up to where this tragic tem-
per began, our friends told us, there was
nothing but this composed domestic sweet-
ness, expressed even in the simplicity and
real arrangement of her dress, her cap with
the straw band, and her hair gathered up
underneath; but all changing when the pas-
sion did begin, one single disordered lock
escaping at the first outbreak, and in the
final madness, all of it streaming dishevelled
down her beautiful face. Kemble said the
secret of his belief that his sister had the
higher genius of the two; but he spoke with
the voice of "John's" Macbeth and parts of
his Othello; comparing his "Farewell the
tranquil mind" to the running down of a
clock, an image which he did not know
that Hazlitt had applied to the delivery of
"To-morrow and to-morrow."—From "The Life of Charles
Dickens," by John Forster.

MYSTERY'S INFLUENCE.
Persons sometimes feel remarkably well—
the appetite is vigorous, eating is a joy, diges-
tion vigorous, sleep sound, with an agreeable
of body and an exhilaration of spirits which
altogether throw a charm over everything, and
as pleased with everything, in an hour, a mar-
vellous change comes over the spirit of the
dream; the sunshine has gone, clouds
portend, darkness covers the face of the great
deep, and the whole man, body and soul,
wills away like a flower without water in
midsummer.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

When the weather is cool and clear and
bracing, the atmosphere is full of electric-
ity; when it is sultry and moist, and with-
out sunshine, it holds but a small amount of
electricity; comparatively speaking, and we
have to give up what little we have, moisture
being a good conductor; thus, in giving up
instead of receiving more, as we would from
the cool, pure air, the change is too great,
and the whole man languishes. Many be-
come uneasy under these circumstances, and
"they can't account for it," they imagine
that evil is stirring. The tones only in-
crease the appetite without imparting any
additional power to work up the circulation,
thus giving the system more work to do,
instead of less. Stimulants seem to give
more strength; they wake up the circulation,
but it is only temporarily, and unless a new
supply is soon taken, the system runs faster
than it would have done without the stimu-
lant, hence it is in a worse condition than
when it had been taken. The better course
would be to rest, take nothing but
cooling fruits and berries and melons, and
some cold drink when thirsty, adding, if
desired, some cold bread and butter; the
very next morning will bring a welcome
change.—Halt's Journal of Health.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20
per cent. on the current rates of Premiums
will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
1162, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, and further notice, a
Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be
allowed on the Premium charged on all Insur-
ances effected with this Office; such Return
being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF MANCHESTER AND
LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai, and Han-
chow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at
Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
1159, Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire,
to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYTALL & Co.,
1159, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

INSURANCES.
YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the world, at current rates, and
on Fire Risks, at a special rate, and
provide out of the earnings, first for an interest
dividend of 15% for the shareholders on Capital,
and thereafter distribute among Policy holders
annually, in each year, the profit of the
association, in proportion to the amount of
premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
1159, Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a
bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
1159, Hongkong, 15th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
THE OCEANIC SEA AND FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the
low rates of Premiums charged by the
undersigned Agents of above named companies
for all marine risks, subject to a brokerage
of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe,"
after paying the shareholders a dividend of 10
per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 35
per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata
amongst each of the Insurers as have paid
during the year 2500 and upwards in premium.
Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
1159, Hongkong, 15th October, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged on SHORT PERIOD
Insurances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD in-
surances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD in-
surances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD in-
surances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD in-
surances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
1159, Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date, the following rates
will be charged SHORT PERIOD in-
surances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate
Above 1 month, 1 month of the annual rate
Above 3 months, 3 months of the annual rate
Above 6 months, 6 months of the annual rate
Above 12 months, 12 months of the annual rate
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per
cent. off the above rates will be allowed to in-
surers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
1147, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

DETACHED and semi-detached Dwell-
ing Houses removed from town, and
their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, used as offices,
godowns, offices, shops, &c., and
their contents.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co